Fair, continued cold to-day; to-morrow



IT SHINES FOR ALL

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1917 .- Copyright, 1917, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association,

## **GERMAN SEIZED** IN HOBOKEN AS A BOMB MAKER

Chemist and Subject of Kaiser Found With Explosives in Hotel Room.

ASSOCIATES SOUGHT BECAUSE OF THEFT

Powder Like That Used to Burn Louvain and Other Compounds Found.

"You remember what happened on Black Tom last summer. Well, you wait and you'll see the same thing again." That threat whispered in a barroom in Johoken several weeks ago started an

investigation which led yester lay to the arrest of Fritz Kolb, a German subject and chemist by training, in the Commercial Hotel, Hoboken. In his room were found two bombs and a quantity of explosives, including powder disks of the kind used by the Germans to set fire to Louvain. Other bombs in proces of manufacture were discovered in

The arrest was made through the cooperation of Chief Hayes of the Hoboken selice and Deputy Police Commissioner Scall of New York, Mr. Scall despatched Capt. Thomas J. Tunney of the bomb squad and a number of detectives to assist in the capture of Kolb and the search of his room.

Detectives Barnitz, Barth, Coy and Puglinani of Capt. Tunney's squad, who ransacked the room, found various kinds of explosives, including T. N. T., pow-der, picric acid, wire, copper and fuses. The police finally took Kolb to the Ho-boken police headquarters, where he was held on a charge of having explosives in his possession. Several of Kolb's friends and acquaintances were corralled, quiszed and then set free.

#### Many Stories of Plots.

In connection with Kolb's arrest sen-sational stories began to leak out. One was that he had confessed that he had intended to send a bomb to President Wilson: that he had been responsible for the Black Tom explosion and the Kings-land disaster and that he had been planning to set off more bombs in muni-tion factories. All these rumors, how-ever, were denied, and last evening Chief Hayes and Capt. Tunney said emphati-cally that they had no other evidence against the man than the explosives found in his room. They asserted, how- announcement of the sinking has been hat they were investigating a received, of clues that may lead to more The B The police hint that they may terday, h be able to connect Kolb with explo- British commerce for February.

Kolb, who is about 36 years old, is sinking of ships by name unless it is unnot 5 feet 4 inches tall. He is slightly avoidable. The report does not give tall, with dark brown hair and a stubby total tennage losses. asserted that he is a trained chemist, skilled in the knowledge and use of explosive chemicals, but in the last three tears he has been both a sailor and a lattender, and at the same time has sought to gain employment in big chemat houses in Manhattan and Brooklyn.

#### Came Here via Mexico.

Kolb arrived here in July, 1914, just core the outbreak of the war. He left Germany, he said, on an oll tanker opcrated by a German company, went to Mexico, where he remained for a time, and then salled for this country. He to Newark, where after a time he gained a position as a bartender in a saloon at Fourteenth street and Madison evenue. Friends say he was in the sa-loon at the time of the Kingsland ex-

in Jersey City last summer at the for of the Black Tom catastrophe, but for is just opposite the North German Lloyd teamship piers. There he associated with a number of Germans who live on the steamships. It was at the Commer-cial Hotel that Lieut. Robert Fay, con-Victed of conspiring with Robert Schulz and Paul Ducche to make bombs with

#### time prior to his arrest. In Mysterious Conferences.

When persons not closely acquainted th Kolb asked why he had come to this country they were told that he had been excused from service in the navy and that he had left Germany because father had forbidden his marriage with a girl whom he loved. It was learned, however, that Kolb would dis-appear from his haunts, first in Newark and then in Hoboken, for several days at a time, and never gave any excuse for his absence except that he had been ill. In the last five or six weeks he has been observed in consultation with various persons. Men called at the hotel to see him and then went away. Meantime he was spending much time in his form, and aside from that he never was observed or known to have any sales. observed or known to have any gainful arroom, and in a moment of subgrance he is said to have made the boast of what was going to happen to Black Tom again. In that connection reports have reached the police of plans to blow up six munition factories in New

#### Bomb Wrapped in Shirt.

Capt Tunney's attention was attracted to Kolb through stories that reached him from various sources. He assigned Detectives Coy and Barth to spend some time losting around in Hoboken, and finally upon the strength of their reports Capt. Tunney held a consultation with Chief Hayes and together they want Chief Hayes, and together they went to the Commercial Hotel yesterday after-

Kob said not a word when told he was under arrest. He followed his captors elently to his room, where other detectives had preceded him. He sat silently by as Detective Barnits and De-

Continued on Third Page.

## Losses of Shipping

An official British Admiralty statement made public by the British Consulate in New York gives the following account of the effect of ruthless submarine warfare on British shipping in

British merchant ships sunk of 1,600 tons or over..... 61
British merchant ships sunk
of less than 1,600 tons.... 33
British fishing vessels sunk... 29

Total British vessels sunk...123 British merchant ships unsuc-cessfully attacked by sub-

marines ..... 67 Amount of shipping now in advanced stages of construction in Great Britain, 2,000,000 tons.

Merchant ships of all nationalities over 100 tons, but exclusive of fishing or coasting vessels, arrived at and departed from British poets:

Vessels arrived..... 9,463 Vessels sailed ..... 9,124

Total .....18,587 According to data available here, losses of allied and neutral commerce to date are: Ships reported sunk yes-

Total ships sunk.....193

# TRIP FROM RIC

Liner, 11,483 Ton's, Lost No sage from Theodore Rooseveit: Passengers-Many Others Dodge U-Boats.

Advices received here from Rio Janeiro and London indicate that the Royal Mail Steam Packet liner Drina, of 11,483 tons, has been sunk somewhere between Lisbon and Liverpool and the passengers rescued and landed. The Dring

sailed from Rio Janeiro for Livernool. The advices from Rio Janeiro said the loss of the Drina had been announced there. Agents of the company here admitted yesterday they had received a message from London signed by the ship's captain: "Drina passengers landed safely." No British Admiralty or Lloyd's

The British consulate gave out terday, however, an Admiralty report on sions, but whether he had anything to do with Black Tom and what were his plans for the use of the bombs are still the report indicates that bereafter no official announcement will be made of the

The total number of ships sunk given pale face. His life in America has been in this report is 123, including fishing much of a mystery to the men who have vessels. The known total in this countern inquiring into his conduct. It is fishing vessels. One important feature of the report is that sixty-seven British merchant ships were attacked by sub-marines but escaped. The Admiralty announces that the "general situation is quite satisfactory" after giving out these figures and additional data. These data show that of the ninety-four merchant ships sunk sixty-one were of 1,600 tons or over. It shows also that the number of merchant vessels of all nationalities over 100 tons each and exclusive of local or fishing craft which arrived at and departed from British ports was as

essels sailed ..... 9,124

The foregoing figures do not include osses of ships of Britain's allies or those of neutral nations, which, the Admiralty stated, are not available. The of German submarines captured r sunk, the Admiralty says, will not be

Indicative of the activity of Great Britain in replacing the losses to her merchant marine, it was officially stated that at present more than 2,000,000 tons

Hotel that Lieut. Robert Fay, con-ed of conspiring with Robert Schulz Faul Dache to make bombs with to blow up steamships, spent much eturned to their base sank fifteen stean ers and seven sailing vessels, aggregating 64,500 tons gross. The statement does not give the name of one of these , all of which may already have

#### U.S. CATHOLICS LOOK FOR ACTION BY POPE

Vatican May Make Protest on Germany's Ruthless U-Boat Warfare.

Special Cable Despatch to Tan Sex ROME, March 5.—It is reported that figr. Bonzano, the Apostolic Delegate at Washington, has informed the Pope that American Catholics expected the Pope

American Catholics expected the Pope to condemn publicly the Austro-German submarine blockade which provoked the rupture of diplomatic relations.

This is denied at the Vatican, but it is admitted that the report originated in Mgr. Bonzano's reply to the Pope's request that American Catholics spare no efforts to avert war. Mgr. Bonzano replied to the Pope that if war could not be averted American Catholics would manuferously support the Government. manimously support the Government, and would refrain meanwhile from using

their influence toward peace.

The correspondent of THE SUN is informed that a protest by the Pope against ruthless submarine warfare has been delayed but that the idea has not been abandoned.

Maine Elections in Blissard.

PORTLAND, Me., March 5.—Ten Maine cities held elections under blizzard conditions to-day. Six Republican Mayors were elected, against four Democrata, a gain of one Democratic Mayor over last year.

## 'LYNCH BRYAN AND SENATORS,' CRYINCARNEGIE

Hisses Pacifists Who Blocked Wilson.

CHEER RESOLUTIONS

Crowd Wildly Greets Pro- Minority Arrayed Against Detectives and Secret Ser-Ally Sentiments of

prevented a vote on the armed neutrality bill were denounced as traitors, and their names were hissed and booed by appar-Rights League.

fairness to the President and to defend his patience, talked in the face of hisses, groans and wild protesting shouts, until the chairman, George Haven Putnam, got a partial hearing for him by reminding the crowd that they were "ladies and gentlemen."

One of the speakers set off another tumult of derision by mentioning William J. Bryan. There were even a few hisses for the President. Every allusion to using force to protect American lives was cheered wildly. Every one who said that America ought to take her place beside England and France was equally applauded. The biggest roar of the evening followed the reading of a mes-"I wish I could be with you. The time has come when it is unpardonable for us as a nation to fall to act immediately for the full and effective defence of

#### Wilson Urged to Act.

ing American rights at whatever cost," condemning "as little short of treason-able the reprehensible conduct of James A. O'Gorman and his associates in the United States Senate, who have done what they could in the present crisis to weaken the hands of the American peo-ple and to strengthen the hands of Germany," declaring that the arming of ves-sels would not meet the situation created by overt acts like the sinking of the La-

conia, and closing with this:

With a tremendous whoop the resolution was adopted unanimously.

Major Putnam at the start made it

ful of self-sufficient cranks in Congress who stood in his way. We condemn La Follette [hisses], Stone [more hisses] and I regret to say our own Senator from New York, James A. O'Gorman." [Pro-

tion," he said: "we are prepared to give him the most loyar support, but we have a right to ask him what policy When the time for action has come, when he calls the nation to arms, own land and do their part in the great fight for decency and civilization."

#### Dr. Abbott Stirs Andlence,

Dr. Lyman Abbott, quietly surveying he flag waving audience a moment, se t going again with his opening sen tence: "Germany has made and is mak-ing war on America." He went on: there is no peace. Germany has murdered our citizens, sunk our ships with-out warning or provocation; she is to-day blockading our coasts as effectually as if her warships were patrolling American shores. [Applause.] And now she has invited one of our neigh-hors to invade our territory. She has

United States [a storm of hisses, mingled with cries of Traitors! Hang them!'] have violated the unwritten law of all honorable deliberative assemolies, have shown themselves disloyal o the interests of their country

"Congress ought to be reassembled to declare that Germany has made war on us and to meet the issue which Germany has thrown before us. It ought to make common cause with those who are fight-ing the battles of the world. It ought

# FIGHT TO FORCE CLOTURE OPENS IN SENATE;

TO ARM U.S. SHIPS

Many Speakers.

Carnegie Hall was a tinderbox of pro-Ally, anti-German, pro-war sentiment last night. The twelve Senators who ently all of the 3,200 men and women attending a meeting of the American

Irving T. Bush, who tried to plead for

#### American rights and performance of American duties."

At the end of it all resolutions were passed asking the President to exercise his constitutional authority for the arming of American ships, pledging him "our unwavering support in forcibly defend-

Resolved, That in our opinion it is the further duty of the President, without hesitation or delay, to take whatever action may be required to ire the immediate participation of of protecting neutral lives as well as

neutral commerce by clearing from the seas the piratical submarines of the German navy.

clear that the league was standing back of the President in any patriotic action he might take.
"We condemn," he said, "the hand-

New York, James longed hissing.]
The hall recked with approval when Major Putnam said Mr. Wilson ought to get rid of the "weak joints" in the Cabinet under pressure of war and bring the control of the strongest men in the na-

"We look to the Pres look to the President for acand what action are to be supported

indeavored to betray her professed friend with a kiss. "Germany's allies in the Senate of the

our country, to protect our citizens."

Interrupted by more hissing for the Senators, Dr. Abbott added:

"The Senate ought to remain in con-inuous session until it gets off its wrists the manacles which have prevented it from doing its duty. The insignificant minority who robbed us of our right to legislation should be marked men [cheers and more suggestions of hanging], and no one of them should ever be allowed again to hold public office. [Greater cheering.]

ring the battles of the world. It ought to ally America with France, England, Russia, Italy, Japan in fighting for this: that all men have the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, with this decree written in the heavens;

"This war shall go on until the destruction of this enemy of the human race comes to a percentage and mill.

day on Plans to End Filibustering. SUPPORT PLEDGED BY 33 MEMBERS

Measure to Curb Unlimited Debate.

WASHINGTON, March 5 .- With Presiminds. Senate Democrats will caucus tonorrow on a programme for the special lession. The session, called primarily to lass upon appointments to office, began

thirty-three Senators, most of them Democrats, have signed an agreement support the rule he propor If the caucus decides to stand behind this proposal and make it the chief issue of the session, the Senate may spend the summer in Washington instead of disposing of its work in a few days, as tsual. Many Senators who have partici-pated in various such fights believe it would be more difficult to get the Senate to agree to a limited debate rule than it would be to get a declaration of war against Germany or to pass the armed reutrality bill which died yesterday be-

#### cause the rules say a Senator cannot be taken from the floor when he wishes to keep on talking. Minority Against Cloture.

There has been no caucus among opponents of cloture, but Republicans in the cloak rooms predicted to-day that the minority party almost to a man would oppose such a rule, and openly ecclared that there would be Democrats

side with them.

The biggest present asset of those who wish a change in the rules is the President, and the public opinion his statement denouncing the present rules is expected to arouse. Never before in the history of the many suggestions that have been made for such a change has a President openly aligned himself in its favor, nor has public attention generally been called to what he considers fault in method of procedure.

The President is expected to continue his insistence for a change, but even optimistic champions of cloture think it ongress is divided in supporting the

President in his international policy. The Republicans, aside from any per-President's statement and its intent to force a change in the procedure of the legislative branch, will oppose the proposed rule just as minorities always opose it because unlimited debate is one

#### of their most potent weapons. Filibusters Are Bitter

The Progressive Republicans who participated in the killing of the armed neu-trality bill are understood to be exceedbitter over the President's statement denouncing them. It is pointed out, too, that they have often profited by filibusters, and some of them were prepared to employ one this year against river and harbor appropriation bill it had reached the Senate floor. Democrats, who may

Democrats, who may oppose the change in rules, remember that the time may come when they will find them-selves again in the minority. It was a fillbuster which Senator Gorman, a Democrat, used many years ago to dement, and that fact never has been for-

fference in a rules fight. If thirty or forty Senators are opposed to a change, since the Senate must perate under the rules that now exist until it can change them, they would out of the class of commonplace he able to talk about as long as the rais. Whether it was a new f

**WAR FUND IS VOTED** BY CUBAN CONGRESS

Menocal Also Granted Authority to Suspend Constitutional Guarantees.

HAVANA, March 5 .- President Menoci to-day sent a message to Congress re-questing authority to suspend the con-stitutional guarantees and asking for propriations necessary to quell the re-The President's message expressed

"deep regret at the necessity to appeal to Congress for the authority needed for the resortation of complete order, which is disturbed by enemies of legality." that all men have the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, with this decree written in the heavens:

"This war shall go on until the destruction of this enemy of the human race comes to a perpetual end and militarism is buried so deep that no one may hope for its resurrection."

Nearly every word of this was noisily applauded, and when Dr. Abbott retired

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"Two uprisings in the short period of ten years," it said, "instigated by the power and money, show the existence of anti-social factors who lack respect for all, authority of law and are animated by a desire to secure by force the exercise of public power, as if our laws and independence did not offer, as has been demonstrated by our tribunals, means efficacious for the settlement of all just claims." "Two uprisings in the short period of

Mrs. Wilson To and From Capitol.

PRECEDENT BROKEN BY HER APPEARANCE

vice Men Watch Crowds Along Route.

WASHINGTON, March 5 .- President dent Wilson's demand for a change in Wilson took his public oath of office at Senate rules to make impossible in the 12:45 this afternoon, the first Demofuture such a fillbuster as the one by cratic President to succeed himself since which a handful of members defeated the Andrew Jackson. In his inaugural adarmed neutrality bill fresh in their dress, delivered before a great throng at the Capitol, he dedicated himself to the cause of peace, to be secured, if pospass upon appointments to office, began sible, by an armed neutrality, and reformally to-day and will get down to business to-morrow.

Senator Owen, who has been the chief proponent of a limited debate rule for many years, is prepared to bring the subject of cloture before the caucus, and States, hemmed in by troops and essuable to the subject of cloture before the caucus, and States, hemmed in by troops and essuable to office, began sible, by an armed neutrality, and reference to the principles proclaimed in his address before the Senate as a means of securing an end to war.

A President-elect of the United States, hemmed in by troops and essuable to the principles proclaimed in his address before the Senate as a means of securing an end to war.

States, hemmed in by troops and escorted to and from the Capitol through a lane of soldiery-that is what this

at iane of soldiery—that is what this city saw to-day for the first time since the cloud of civil war cast its shadow upon Lincoln's first inaugural.

The President drove from the Capitol with Mrs. Wilson in an open four-in-hand. His carriage was begint by the Second Cavairy, in addition to the second. Second Cavalry, in addition to the secret service men. Stretched along Pennsy vania avenue from the White House the Capitol, eight feet apart, were the soldiers of the Twelfth and Sixty-ninth

New York regiments, their rifles at present arms.

These precautions were considered necessary for the first time in more than a half century. They gave the sombre and brought home to many the realization that times were perilous

#### Glad Ceremony Is Over.

Everybody in official life in Wash-ington cognizant of the fears that have prevailed in the last few days is breath-ing easier now that the inaugural cerenony is all over. Perhaps these fears were groundless, but at any rate they have been here in Washington for many days. That was why the President was not behind his escort but in the midst of it, and why for the first time on the tops of buildings along the route and even on the roof of the Capitol detectives and secret service men by hundreds watched and waited with e-fixed constantly on the crowds below No untoward incident, however, marked his insistence for a change, but even optimistic champions of cloture think it will be difficult to keep public interest centred on such a question. A majority can force open debate, but to do so would offer opportunity for public discussion! offer opportunity for public discussion of the present situation and possibly of a northwest wind that whipped hats strengthen the European opinion that the around the corner of the Capitol only a few hundred persons could hear his ad-dress, and before he had proceeded far

people began to leave the plaza, in which they had been packed like berries in a For the first time the wife of a Prest-

day Mrs. Wilson never left her husband's Eight years ago Mrs. Taft accompanied her husband from the Capitol to the White House after the inaugural cere-mony. This was because Mr. Roosevelt, the retiring President, elected to go im-mediately from the Capitol to the rail-road station. It has been the custom for President who was to succeed himself to ride to the Capitol with the chairm of the committee on arrangements. But to-day this precedent was set aside and Wilson accompanied the President ooth up and down the avenue. Like Mrs Taft she also sat with her bush

#### he dais on which he took the oath. Far Less of a Crowd.

It was the smallest inaugural crowd cat a force bill on negro enfranchise-bent, and that fact never has been for-botten.

There are sixteen new Senators and change even in the Cabinet may have how they will stand on a cloture rule accounted somewhat for this. The great nobody definitely knew to-night. It is crowds that came here for the Cleveland egarded as probable that for the and Roosevelt inaugurations were nothtime being they, for the most part, will ing like duplicated to-day, and of course line up with their respective parties, and much of the interest felt in Mr. Wilson's apparently their coming will make little induction into office four years ago was

lacking this time. But if there was evident a decrease of numbers there was also evident some-thing that lifted this national spectacle series to talk about as long as the rais. Whether it was a new feeling of Senate cares to stay in session, invoking the very tactics which the President wants to bar in the future.

About the first business of the caucus tive, something was in the air. It stif-About the first business of the caucha to-morrow will be the selection of a majority leader. Senator Martin of Virboys from the country's great military ginia is unopposed, the only other candischools—an object lesson for all of the advantages of universal training. It put

weeks zest into the cheering. Patriotism, mili-tant patriotism, was dominant. While trumpets blared and martial accourrements rattled prophetically about him the President in his address pictured the deep wrongs the United States patiently had borne in the conflict of other peoples without wishing to wrong or injure in return. Asserting that the tragedies of another continent had removed provincialism and made Americans citizens of the world, and that the principles of this republi-should be applied to a liberation of man kind, he resolutely voiced a determina-tion that America, standing "firm in armed neutrality," must demonstrate

> Peculiar interest and significance, in the light of his rebuke last nigh Senators who prevented passage of the armed neutrality bill, were attached to the President's assertion on this point. Even more interest and concern were aroused when he added: cumetances, not by our own purpose or desire, to a more active assertion of our desire, to a more active assertion of an rights as we see them and a more immediate association with the great atruggle itself. But nothing will alter thought or our purpose.

our thought or our purpose. We desire neither conquest nor advan-tage. We wish nothing that can be

had only at the cost of another people

Continued on Second Page.

## American Rights Meeting Democrats Will Caucus To- President Accompanied by WILSON SOUNDS WARNING OF WAR IN HIS INAUGURAL

"There Can Be No Turning Back," He Says in Address, in Which He Outlines Princi-

PRESIDENT WILSON in his second inaugural address dwelt entirely on the country's crisis with regard to the great war and pointed out that the nation may be drawn into the struggle. The address

equal period in our history has been so fruitful of important reforms in our economic and industrial life or so full significant changes in the spirit

REPUBLICANS OPPOSED TO CHANGING RULES;

WILSON CLOSELY GUARDED AT INAUGURATION

and purpose of our political action.

We have sought very thoughtfully
to set our house in order, correct the
grosser errors and abuses of our industrial life, liberate and quicken the processes of our national genius and energy, and lift our politics to a broader view of the people's essential

into their own current and influence. an apprehension they never knew be-fore. It has been hard to preserve calm counsel while the thought of

## our own people swayed this way and that under their influence.

War's Impress on Country We are a composite and cosmopoli-tan people. We are of the blood of all the nations that are at war. The currents of our thoughts as well as the currents of our trade run quick at all seasons back and forth between us and them. The war inevitably set its mark from the first alike upon our minds, our industries our composers minds, our industries, our commerce our politics and our social action. To be indifferent to it or independent of it was out of the question.

And yet all the while we have been conscious that we were not part of it. In that consciousness, despite many divisions, we have drawn closer to-We have been deeply wronged upon the seas, but we have not wished to wrong or injure in return; have retained throughout the consciousness of standing in some sort apart, intent upon an interest that transcended the immediate uses of the war itself. A some of the injuries done us have be come intolerable we have still been clear that we wished nothing for our-selves that we were not ready to de-mand for all mankind—fair dealing, justice, the freedom to live and be at

May Be Forced Into War. We may even be drawn on by cir-cumstances, not by our own purpose or desire, to a more active assertion of our rights as we see them and a more

only at the cost of another people. We have always professed unselfish-ness and we covet the opportunity to prove that our professions are sincere. There are many things still to do at home to clarify our own politics and give new vitality to the industrial processes of our own life, and we shall do them as time and opportunity serve; but we realize that the greatest things that remain to be done must be done with the whole world for a stage and in cooperation with the wide and universal forces of manking, and we are making our spirits res for those things. They will follow the immediate wake of the war it-self and will set civilization up again. We are provincials no longer.

My Fellow Citizens: The four years which have elapsed since last 1 stood in this place have been crowded with counsel and action of the most vital interest and consequence. Perhaps no

interests.

It is a record of singular variety and singular distinction. But I shall not attempt to review it. It speaks for itself and will be of increasing influence as the years go by. This is not the time for retrospect. It is time, rather, to speak our thoughts and purposes concerning the present and the immediate future.

and the immediate future.

Although we have centred counsel and action with such unusual concentration and success upon the great problems of domestic legislation to which we addressed ourselves four years ago, other matters have more and more forced themselves upon our attention, matters lying outside our own life as a nation and over which we had no control, but which despite we had no control, but which, despite our wish to keep free of them, have drawn us more and more irresistibly It has been impossible to avoid them. They have affected the life of the whole world. They have shaken nien everywhere with a passion and

ease against organized wrong.

It is in this spirit and with this thought that we have grown more and more aware, more and more cer-tain that the part we wished to play was the part of those who mean to vindicate and fortify peace. We have been obliged to arm ourselves to make good our claim to a certain minimum of right and of freedom of action. We stand firm in armed neutrality, since it seems that in no other way we can demonstrate what it is we in-

immediate association with the great struggle itself. But nothing will alter our thoughts or our purpose. They are too clear to be obscured. They are too deeply rooted in the principles of our national life to be aliered. We desire neither conquest nor advantage. We wish nothing that can be had

ples of Liberated Mankind.

months of vital turmell through which we have just passed have made us citizens of the world. There can be no turning back. Our own fortunes as a nation are involved, whether we would have it so or not.

And yet we are not the less Amer-icans on that account. We shall be the more American if we but remain true to the principles in which we have been bred. They are not the principles of a province or a single continent. We have known and boasted all along that they were the principles of a liberated mankind.

## Principles of Liberty.

The tragical events of the thirty months of vital turnell through which

These, therefore, are the things we stand for, whether in war or in peace:
That all nations are equally interested in the peace of the world and in the political stability of free peoples, and equally responsible for their maintenance.

That the essential principle of peace is the actual equality of nations in all matters of right or privilege. That peace cannot securely or justly rest upon an armed balance of power. That Governments derive all their just powers from the consent of the governed and that no other powers should be supported by the common thought, purpose or power of the family of nations.

That the seas should be equally free and safe for the use of all peoples, under rules set up by common agree-ment and consent, and that, so far as practicable, they should be accessible to all upon equal terms. That national armaments should be

limited to the necessities of national limited to the necessities of national order and domestic safety.

That the community of interest and power upon which peace must henceforth depend imposes upon each nation the duty of seeing to it that all influences proceeding from its own citizens meant to encourage or assist revolution in other States should be sternly and effectually suppressed and prevented. and prevented.

I need not argue these principles

## to you, my fellow countrymen; they are your own, part and parcel of your own thinking and your own motive in affairs. They spring up native amongst us. Upon this as a platform of purpose and of action we can stand treether.

Being Forged Into New Unity. And it is imperative that we should stand together. We are being forged into a new unity amidst the fires that now blaze throughout the world. In their ardent heat we shall, in God's providence, let us hope, be purged of faction and division, purified of deter-rent humors of party and of private interest, and shall stand forth in the days to come with a new dignity of national pride and spirit. man see to it that the dedication is in his own heart, the high purpose of the nation in his own mind, ruler of

his own will and desire. I stand here and have taken the high and solemn eath to which you have been audience because the peo-ple of the United States have chosen me for this august delegation of power and have by their gracious judgment named me their leader in affairs. I know now what the task means. I realize to the full the responsibility which it involves. I pray God I may be given the wisdom and the prudence to do my duty in the true spirit of this great people. I am their servant and can succeed only as they sustain and guide me by their

confidence and their counsel.

The thing I shall count upon, the thing without which neither counsel nor action will avail, is the unity of America—an America united in feel-America—an America united in feeling, in purpose and in its vision of duty, of opportunity and of service. We are to beware of all men who would turn the tasks and the necessities of the nation to their own private profit or use them for the building up of private power; beware that no faction or disloyal intrigue break the harmony or eubarrass the spirit of harmony or embarrass the spirit of our people; beware that our Governbe kept pure and incorrupt in all its parts.
United alike in the conception of our duty and in the high resolve to perform it in the face of all men, let us dedicate ourselves to the great task to which we must now set our hand. For myself I beg your tol-erance, your countenance and your

shadows that now ite dark

upon our path will soon be dispelled and we shall walk with the light all

#### about us if we be but true to our-selves—to ourselves as we have wished to be known in the counsels of the world and in the thought of all those who love liberty and the right

Minister to Mexico Asserts He Is Also Asked to Explain Message From Zimmermann Was Never Received.

HE GOT PLOT ORDERS

Mexico Cirr, March 5 .- In a statement made to-day H. von Eckhardt, the Exchange Telegraph Company from Am-German Minister to Mexico, said that if sterdam says: Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, the German Foreign Minister, had sent orders to received here, the German Government him to endeavor to embroil Mexico and has sent a wireless despatch to Count possibly Japan in a war with the United von Bernstorff, former German Ambas-States the orders were never received sador to the United States, who is at and therefore were not acted on sea returning to Germany asking him The statement was made by the Minister, who previously had denied that he knew anything about the instruction af-

THE GREENBRIES White Sulphur springs, West Va. Ideal time for the cure. Ore one night from New York.—Adv.

### **VONECKHARDT DENIES BERNSTORFF WARNED** TO REMAIN SILENT

Was Divulged. London, March 5 .- A despatch to the

How Plot With Mexico

"According to a Frankfort telegram ter he had been shown the Berlin des- into war with the United States was patch in which Dr. Zimmermann acdivulged. A special courier has been despatched to meet Count von Bern-storff on his arrival and warn him against granting any newspaper inter-

Armed Boat Issue, Up to Gregory and Lansing, to Be Decided To-day.

ACTION BY CONGRESS MAY BE UNNECESSARY

United States Has the Right to Convoy Merchantmen. Is Claim.

SENATE RULES FIGHT IS LEFT TO MEMBERS

Navy Department Opposes New Plan for Strategical Reasons.

WASHINGTON, March 5 .- President Wilson, engrossed for the moment in the ceremonies of his inauguration, did not abandon hope to-day of finding a way of meeting the German submarine situation without awaiting

action by Congress. He referred the question of authority to arm merchant ships for defensive purposes to Attorney-General Cregory and Secretary Lansing, and probably it will be decided in time for consideration at to-morrow's Cabinet meeting—the first to be held in the new Administration. A determination to arm the merchantmen, if a legal way to do so can be found, was generally apparent in Administration cir-

#### cles to-day.

Senate Must Change Rules. The President has placed squarely before the Senate the responsibility for changing its rules during the special session begun to-day so that filibustering by a small group of Senators cannot prevent action by Congress. In the meantime he is preparing to take such steps as he can to meet the crisis and defend American rights. In his in-augural address to-day he declared, "We

stand firm in armed neutrality," and "We may even be drawn on by circumstances, not by our own purpose or desire, to a more active assertion of our rights as we see them and a m

immediate association with the great struggle itself."

While the arming of merchantmen is the step most considered, it is pointed out that the President has the right to convoy American vessels. This course has been opposed by the Navy Department, however, principally for strategical reasons. Another step suggested i that the shipping board take over Ameri-can merchantmen, arm them as naval auxiliaries, and send them abroad. In his statement issued last night President Wilson expressed doubt as to whether under his constitutional powers he could arm the ships effectively without violating the long forgotten statue of 1819, which forbids attacks upon a "public vessel" within which category "public vessel" within which category the German submarine falls. But this doubt does not amount to a conviction, and there is still a possibility that the President, if the opinion of the Attorney-General should be favorable, will take the situation entirely into the

Fear Fight Against Cloture. Administration leaders are far from confident that the Senate will amend its rules to provide for cloture, thus paving the way for the passage of an armed neutrality bill at a special session of Congress. Even if this can be accom-Congress. Even if this can be accom-plished it is probable that so much time will be lost that the proposed re

will be of little advantage to American

The Senate must first modify its rules a special session must be called and the House organized before the legislative process necessary for the enactment o the armed neutrality bill can be taken up anew. Rather than rely upon this tedious method it is obviously the pur pose of the President to make certain that none more direct is open to him. Senators who have made a study of e case are divided on the question of executive authority. Among those who hold that the President has ample power without the formal sanction of Congress to arm merchant shars is Sonator Sutherland of I'tah, one of the best known constitutions, lawyers of the Senate. The same view was held by Senator Walsh of Montans. Of the members of Congress who are in a post tion to speak with more or less au

#### Congress Backs President.

If this be the correct case the enact-ment of the armed neutrality bill by Congress would be only a formality by which Congress could register its ap-proval of such a course. But the over-whelming vote in favor of the bill in the House and the manifesto disclosing tha a similar majority existed in the the world, however unfortunate the im pression created by the filibiater might have been, that the legislative branch of the Government is behind the Execu-

The Attorney-General and Counsellor

Polk have taken up the question. It is not unlikely that upon the conclusions they reach the action of the United States Government will depend and that their views, together with Secretary Lansing's, will be laid before the Presi dent without delay.

Another name was added to-day to the

list of Senators who signed a manifesto in the closing hours of the session de-claring they favored the armed neutrality bill and would have voted for i if given the opportunity. Senator Lip-pitt of Rhode Island telegraphed to Senator Weeks asking that his name be-